

Nashville Union.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1865.

Wants--Men.

The great want of the Rebels just now is men. In our yesterday's issue we copied an article from the Richmond Engineer, saying that, whether Hood is victorious or not--his disaster was not then known in the Rebel capital--men must be had, if final success was expected; and it couples this declaration with the admission that this can only be had, by arming the negroes.

This statement is highly important, though it comes from a politician and is general; and such things are entitled to less weight, under ordinary circumstances, than official documents; but in this instance, the former is fully sustained--even exceeded--by the revelations of the latter.

Elsewhere will be found a letter of Governor Brown, of Georgia, explaining his conduct during the late Sherman raid, which puts, in an official shape, the real drain which has taken place among the males of the south.

By the laws of the Confederate States, every able-bodied man is a soldier; and that all who can be seized have been put in the army, every one agrees; the only exceptions being such as were specifically exempted; and these are thrown into the militia. The number thus exempted in Georgia amounts to only 1,450; every other man, between 17 and 50, is either in the army or a *desertor* from it; and all the rest of the Georgia militia, of whose exploits we have heard so much, and of whom so much was predicted, is made up--but we will let the Governor tell of them. He says that they are "boys between sixteen and seventeen, and old men between fifty and fifty-five years of age, who, under the laws of Congress, are not subject to Confederate service." All these must, in your estimate, be set down as exempt by the Governor, from service in the Confederate armies, when they are, in fact, exempt both by the laws of Congress and of the State Legislature."

All the soldiers, he says, were in Virginia, defending Richmond, while their own State was overrun:

But it is not in Georgia, alone, that the lack of men is felt. Some three weeks since, a cavalry force, of about 4,000 men, made a raid in the direction of Mobile, whereupon Governor Watts issued a proclamation, telling the people that he must have more men, or the city could not be held; and Gen. Duff Green came out with the following announcement:

Montgomery, Dec. 11, 1864.
To the people of Alabama:
The enemy, driven by the gallantry of the nobler-spirited, now occupying South and West and threaten Mobile, within twenty miles of your gate city, the key to the valley of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, he is held for the time that he can, and of whom so much was predicted, is made up--but we will let the Governor tell of them. He says that they are "boys between sixteen and seventeen, and old men between fifty and fifty-five years of age, who, under the laws of Congress, are not subject to Confederate service." All these must, in your estimate, be set down as exempt by the Governor, from service in the Confederate armies, when they are, in fact, exempt both by the laws of Congress and of the State Legislature."

The leading Paris journals are emphatic on the subject. "War to the death against the South until complete subjugation," such, says the Debate, "is the signification of the vote which has just taken place in America," and the sentiment is echoed on every side. "The South reckoned," says the Opinion Nationale, "upon an imposing reactionary manifesto in the North."

The best thing they can do, after the manifestation of November 8th, is to lay down their arms and save a further and useless fusion of blood." "We believe now firmly," says Le Progrès, "that Mr. Lincoln will succeed in the rude task he has undertaken, of bringing the civil war to a successful issue and abolishing slavery." These declarations are important, and will create a deep impression in this country.

Canadian having more trouble. The Canadians who rejoiced so largely over the rebellion in this country, are themselves just now agitated over the prospect before them, of an intense commotion of no small importance. The Fenians are everywhere organizing, and revolution is threatened. The following letter to the Toronto Globe, gives the latest place of the excitement:

It is then most pitifully appeals to the old, to the decrepit, and to boys, to turn out to aid assistance. Whether or not they come, we neither know, nor care; what we wish to impress upon the reader, is the fact the rebel armies are no longer formidable outside of Virginia. The declaration that Dick Taylor's force was too small to even resist a cavalry raid, should be carefully noted. It is clear, now, that Hood invaded Tennessee with all the available forces in the Gulf States; and now that it has been nearly destroyed, all Cotton is open to the Union forces. We had always supposed Dick Taylor had with him from 5,000 to 6,000 men; but here we have the official announcement that he has not force enough to repel a cavalry raid made by about 4,000 troops. We feel some anxiety to see what allies will be cut, not that Gen. Gordon Granger is really menacing Mobile.

We do not believe, to-day, there are 20,000 rebel troops aside from those terrible boys and old men who constitute the militia, and who once actually stood fifteen minutes before Sherman's skirmishers, between the Savannah and the Mississippi. Now is the time for vigorous blows to be struck.

Charleston Alarmed. The fall of Savannah has frightened Charleston. Major General Ransom, who appears to be in command, and who issues his orders from "Headquarters of the Second and Third Sub-districts, Departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida," dated at Charleston, has taken alarm, and notifies non-combatants that "on no account" will they be permitted to enter the city unless in transit for the interior. Non-slaves save those left in charge of property unprotected, are to remain in the city, and those who disregard the order are to be arrested and sent out of its limits immediately.

General Ransom is certainly scared--badly scared, as we should imagine; and the terror which has "seized his soul" has spread throughout the city. He evidently concluded that Sherman will be "after him with a sharp stick," and he entertains a wholesome dread of old Timnehaw. Now that Savannah has fallen, Ransom will feel that the peril in which Charleston is placed is doubly increased.

That about which went up from Sherman's Western boys when their faces looked Charlestonward during their march, rings louder than ever in his ears. It was an ominous battle-cry, "Lead us into South Carolina!" Take us to Charleston! Ransom knows, and Jeff Davis knows what will be the fate of that accursed hot bed of treason whenever the Union forces are ordered to cross its threshold. South Carolina, thus far has experienced little of the evils inflicted upon her sister States by her own diabolical acts. She yet will feel them, we trust, to the largest measure. If not justice, and Heaven will surely mete it out, and force her to drink to the dregs the bitter cup which she placed to the lips of the nation. When that day shall come, the world will approve her punishment, and to the sentence of righteous retribution will say, Amen!

Public Opinion in Europe.

One of the chief questions which agitated America, was, "what do they think of us in Europe?" But that was in 1861, when we were all in a state of anarchy, and before we had any conception of our real strength. But three years and a half have wrought a great change. Discovering our own resources, and our ability to bring them to bear, we have not generally troubled ourselves as to the state of European public opinion, because we could only do, and the rebellion, too.

However, the subject is not altogether devoid of interest; and we therefore furnish our readers with a few of the many evidences which are presented, of the great change which has been wrought in Europe, within the last six days. Among our friends there, a few has existed that the power of the government was insufficient to secure the suppression of the rebellion; while our enemies declared the task impossible. What is now thought, is thus narrated by the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce,--a McMillan paper--under date of November 25th:

The effect of the tidings brought to us from England on Monday evening last has no doubt been very great. The result of the Presidential election, it is true, had been long foreseen and accepted as a by-gone conclusion; but neither in this country nor in Europe generally was it anticipated under the conclusive aspect in which it has now presented itself. I can announce to you but one opinion as even now prevalent, that of the French, that the American people; and that is, that war, even to extermination, if it be necessary, is to be persevered in, and that the complete submission or extinction of the South will alone bring the present conflict to an end. This seems to be universally accepted as the purport of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as the President, and majority of 400,000 of the people of the United States, and by a favorable vote of the Senate, except three, which remain faithful to the Union.

This, it must be remembered, is the testimony of one opposed to the Administration, and therefore the assertion against himself, is one of double value.

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New Advertisements.

Lost.

ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 30TH, OR THEREABOUT, half a square of the Adams Express Office, a pocket book containing money and papers, was lost. The owner will receive a liberal reward from Mr. Joel Davis, agent of the Adams Express Company, by leaving it with him at the office. Just as 2nd.

A LECTURE

Will be delivered by DR. DAVID BELL,

late Editor of the Irish Liberator,

Before the Corner of Union and Summer Streets.

Fridays at the Horse P. 2, No. 2 of summer street, commencing at 2 o'clock, p.m.

J. H. IRVING, Capt. and Asst. Q.M. M.

Strayed or Stolen.

AT NIGHT, FROM NO. 25 NORTH SPRUCE

Street, a bright boy in gray, in good order, about

four feet eight inches high, with white hair and

blue eyes, and a white cap, was seen near

the corner of Union and Summer Streets.

He is a boy of about 12 years of age, and

weighs about 50 lbs. He is dressed in a

gray coat, blue vest, and gray trousers.

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